emoved by the rebels; but the facts go to show that the lighthouse is located at a distance of eight miles from the town, and was very valuable to mariners Brunswick is the eastern terminus of the Brunswick and rida Railroad. The shipping of the district on the tered, and eight hundred and fifty-three tons enrolled and licensed. During that year there were three foreign arad six vessels cleared for foreign ports. Of urse the smallness of the number arose from the close proximity to the harbor of Savannah. The shipping however, was gradually increasing in value and quantity previous to the rebellion, which totally destroyed the

SKETCH OF PERNANDINA.

Fernandina is a small village of Nassau county, Florida and is situated on the northern part of Amelia Island. It is located at a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles east by north of Tallahassee, the capital of the State It is said to be the best harbor south of Chesapeake Bay. Vessels can anchor in the harbor in forty feet of water, sheltered from all winds. The Florida Railroad Company have a wharf of twenty-two feet at low water at th place. The lighthouse on the island is toe far south for use, excepting to find the outer buoys of the bar. Full sea at St. Mary's Bar, on full and change at half-past seven o'clock, with an average tide of seven feet. The Florida Railroad runs to Jacksonville, where the Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad joins it, and which runs seventy-eight miles in a westerly direction, via Lake City, to Houston. Lake City is sixty miles from Jacksonville and about double that distance from Fer-Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, which extends the line sixty miles farther to Tallahassoe. It then takes a southerly direction to the soacoast at St. Marks, a farther dis tance of twenty-two miles. A railroad was in contem plation to connect Tallahassee with Pensacola, but what progress has been made in this is at present unknown. The Florida Railroad directly southwest, via Jacksonville, from Fernan dina to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf coast, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, or a little over. SKETCH OF THE COAST FROM SAVANNAH TO ST.

Without particularizing the waters and coasts of the Savannah river, we will pass down to Warsaw. There is ten feet of water over the bar at this point; but the channel is too intricate for strangers. Without the twenty feet of water could be obtained. Passing to Ossabaw Sound we find the bar at the mouth of the Ogerhee river, which has eighteen feet of witer over it, with between eight and nine fathoms of water after it has been passed. Freen Island, in this neighborhood, has upon it severs ndred acres of pine and other fine timber, which gene rally has a greenish appearance. St. Catherine bar is but eight and a half feet over it at low tide, and the nel being not over two hundred yards wide, the shoals generally dry on each side of the bar. After passing St. Catherine's Island, we arrived at Sappelo which has a difficult entrance, but along the chan nel there is from eighteen to twenty feet of water. We ment reach the locatily of the Darien or Doboy light, which is on the south point of Sappelo Island. It was a light, varied by flashes, and stood seventy-four feet above the level of the sea. Near this light is the port of Darien, in the harbor of which are from four to six fathoms of water. Beacons on Wolf Island and busy spointed out the channel, which varied from thirteen to seventeen foct along it. The passage would be a difficult one to strangers without the proper water marks. The next important point is Brunswick, described more particularly in the sketch above. Journeying still farther seuth, and passing Jekyll Island, we arrive at St. Andrews Sound and Inlet. The channel, as pointed out by the buoys, gave from sixteen to twenty-one feet of water along the entrance to the harbor, and ten foet at the entrance of the St. Illa river. The spring time frame of which is on the south point of Sappelo Island. It was a light, varied by flashes, and stood seventy-four feet above The entrance to the harbor is protected by Fort Clinch, now in our possession. We next pass to St. Johns river, which is seven leagues from St. Marys. St. Johns light was a fixed light, sixty-five feet above the sea, on the south side of the entrance to the river. On the north side of the harbor is Talbots Island, full of trees. There are eleven feet of water on the bar at high water, and the spring tides rise six feet, neap tides but four. The currents run out until a quarter flood, and sometimes half flood. The tides are very much influenced by the winds. The buoys formerly pointed out a channel varying from nine to thirty-one feet, with an average of over twolve feet. The Nassau Inlet is not important. We therefore pass on to the St. Augustine entrance, at the mouth of which the St. Augustine light stands, at the north of Anastasia Island. It was a fixed light varied by flashes, and stood in a square white tower sixty-eight feet above the level of the sca. St. Augustine is situated on the main, about two miles within the bar. The depth of the bar at high water is twelve feet, at half tide nine, and at low water six and a half feet. The pilots, in good weather, used to board vessels outside the bar. The harbor is not particularly good, and the difficulty of access makes it still less valuable. The city itselffis, however, neat and pretty, and had been some what of a flourishing place prior to the rebellion.

A PLRASART SURPRISE PARTY TO THE MEMBERS OF Hoo^{K} and Ladder Company No. 13.—The members of this or ganization were agreeably surprised, on Monday night last, after the adjournment of their regular monthly meeting, by the appearance of their wives and fema meeting, by the appearance of their wives and remain friends, all of whom came well provided with the "creature comforts." The "apparatus" was soon removed, and in a short time the truck room was transformed into a spacious hall for dancing, which began forthwith in right good earnest. The parlor, on the second floor, was used for a sitting room, while the kitchen was appropriated for the supper. The small hours had far advanced when the party "broke up," well satisfied with the night's enjoyments.

Conviction of a Colored Man for Murder

of his Captain on the High Seas. Manch 7.—The United States vs. William Henry Haw-kins.—The prisoner in this case (a colored steward) was tried for the murder of Captain Adams, of the American ship Lamergier, by killing him with a hatchet, in his berth, at the dead hour of night. The case occupied two berth, at the dead hour of night. The case occupied two days. Mr. E. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney, made a very elequent and able address to the jury on the part of the prosecution. The Judge charge the jury, who, after an absence of about forty minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. The prisoner was remanded for sontence. Counsel for government Mr. E. Delafield Smith, United States District attorney, and Mr. J. P. Andrews, assisted. Mr. Charles Spencer

ad Mr. J. P. Andrews, assisted, or the accused.
There was a large attendance of colored people.
John H. Myers, second mate of the same vessel, was hen placed on trial for the largeny of the watch of the second Captain Adams.

Execution of a Murderer.

TORONTO, C. W., March 10, 1862. James örown was hung here this morning for the mur der of John Sheridan Hogan, member of Parliament

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1862.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's. 84. Reading
Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad,
115; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45'6. Sight exchange on
New York at par.

New York at par.

PRILADELPRIA, March 10, 1862.

Flour very dull. Wheat dull: sales 3,000 burhels, red, at \$1 82 a \$1 35; white, \$1 40 a \$1 45. Corn dull, at 53e. a 55c. Misse pork unchanged. Lard, \$c. a 55c. Whister dull at \$50.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

> Senate. WATELISCION, March 10, 1862.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions in relation to homeopathic surgeons. Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition in favor of a

bankrupt act. democratic newspapers now excluded from the mails, whose editors are not convicted of treason, be allowed the same privileges as the abolition newspapers.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented several peti tions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Howans, (rep.) of Mich., presented a memorial sking Congress to permit no abridgement of the freedom

reported a bill to fulfil treaty stipulations with Hanover

The bill was passed. Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on the Post Office, reported back the bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports, with amendments.

Post Office, reported back the bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports, with amendments.

BOUNT AND PENNONS FOR SOLDERS.

Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Military Atlairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of bounty and pensions to soldiers and officers actually employed in the bapartment of the West.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DIVENN COMMANDERS.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, reported a joint resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, no persons should be appointed commanders of divisions except such as exhibit superior competency in the command of men or gallantry in conflict against the enemy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. King, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to take up the avalry bill.

Mr. GRIMES objected.

Mr. GRIMES objected.

Mr. GRIMES objected, as the Senator had needlessly objected to the Cavalry bill.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Com. Foote.

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Mr. GRIMES said he hoped it would go to the country that the Senator from New York objected to give thanks to a brave and gallant officer.

Mr. King said that he supposed it was the duty of the Clerk to make the record.

AID TO THE STATES IN THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., offered a joint resolution tendering aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware, and favoring voluntary emancipation.

Mr. SALUSHERY, (opp.) of Del., objected.

The joint resolution was laid over.

AMNY SILUSTINENS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to encourage enlistments in the army was taken up.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Fossenden to amend by adding

REDUCTION OF THE CAVALEY.

On motion of Mr. Shrrman, (rep.) of Ohio, the number of cavalry regiments was reduced to thirty instead of

of cavalry regiments was reduced to thirty instead of forty.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said there was a story going abroad in the newspapers that there was something wrong in this bill. The fact is the bill was reduced by a force of thirty-seven lieutenant colonels, 111 majors, 450 captains and 940 lieutenants, making a saving of \$2,900,000 to the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., moved to amend, ao as to provide that no further enlistments shall be made until the whole number of the army has been reduced to 500,000 men, and the rank and file of the army not increased beyond that.

After some discussion, Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his amendment.

amendment.

Messrs. Docurte, (rep.) of Wis., and Trembull, (rep.) of III., objected to the provision of the bill which allows a bounty for enlistment from the volunteer to the regu-

captures of expecied to be captured, and not restricted to property calculated to aid-the rebellion, but strips millions of persons in private life of everything. The sure and certain ent-of of this will will be to make peace and reunion impossible. He contended that if the rebels were public elemines we could not confiscate private property by the laws of the nation, but if they were not elemines, but insurrectionary citizens, then the constitution forbids it to be cone. The bill is as inexpedient as it as it was unconstitutional, and would only serve to consolidate our chemies and make them desperated.

Mr. Grunes here read a despatch announcing the capture of St. Marys, Formandina, &c.

Mr. Browning said he thought we could go in with more energy. He was willing, on their return to allegiance, to grant an animesty to the delended masses of the people, but would have the leaders saiffer the extreme penalty of the law on the gallows. He said that slavery was the gole catase of the war—that is, if there were he slavery there would have been no war or rebellion, and if, by some miracle, slavery was wiped out, the war would not last thirty days. But the President, nor congress, has not the power to proclaim emancipation. If slavery can survive the war, be it so; if it dies, no patriot will complain. Slavery is entirely local, and has no right to ask especial privileges—it must take care of itself. He would not have any gallant soldier detailed as a slave hunter. He would concede to loyal men all the rights over their property local, and has no right to ask especial privileges—it must take care of itself. He would not have any gallant soldier detailed as a slave hunter. He would concede to loyal men all the rights over their property in the war ready to wage utter externination against slavery. He thought the loyal men South were as ready to yield as much as any one for the sake of the government, and, if it were necessary, were even withing to give up their slaves, but houses necessity demands such a current, the

Disagreed to—Yeas 10, nays 29. The bill then passed—Yeas 29, nays 9.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

The House considered the Senate bill providing for the appointment of sutlers in the volunteer service, and deing their duties. Mr. Blakk, (rep.) of Ohio, made a successful motion to

abolish such sutlerships Mr. Aldrich, (rep.) of Minn., favored this, alluding

what he had heard of sutlers swindling the soldiers. Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., was opposed to legislation erainst any class of men. If there had been swindling, the fault was with those who appointed them, and whose

pusiness it was to prevent such practices. The sutter question was discussed for a long time.

The bill passed, after being amended. It requires a schedule of the articles permitted to be held, together with the prices thereof, to be premisently posted; sutters are prohibited from farming out their offices, nor are

they allowed to sell to soldiers an amount exceeding one fourth their mouthly pay, nor shall the sutler have a lier

fourth their monthly pay, nor shall the sutler have a lien on the same.

BYSSACE

Mr. ROSCOE L. CONELING. (rep.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer the following —

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of alacery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The rolls were assembled for that inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system. The rules were suspended for that purpose, 86 again

35, as follows —
Yass—Meara Ashlev, Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker Baater, Beaman, Brigham, Biair of Missourt, Blair of Penn sylvanis, Blake Brown of Virginia, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark Colfar, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Covose, Davis, Divin, Duell, Dunn Edgerion, Edwards, Bhot, Ely, English, Pessenden Fisher, Frunchot, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley Hanchett, Harrison, Hooper, Hutchins Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellegg of Illinois, Lansing, Lehman, Leomis, Loveroy, McKingitt, McPhersen, Mitchell, Morehead, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Olin, Nixon, Phells at Galifornia, Pike, Fomerov, Potter, Rice of Maine, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Rollins of New Hampshire, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Rollins of New Hampshire, Versee, Astranto, Thomas, Trowbridge, Vanvalkenburg, Versee, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—56.

or—95.

Nays.—Ancona Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle. Browne f Khode I-dand. Calbert, Cobb, Corning, Cravens, Crisfield, rttenden. Hall. Harding, Johnson, Knapp. Law, Leary, Rullery, May, Morris, Noble. Norton, Fendieton, Proc. hardson, Robinson, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New York, homas of Maryland. Vorhees, Wadsworth, White of Ohio, Voodruff, Wright—35.

Thomas of Maryland. Vorhees, Wadsworth, White of Ohio, Woodruff, Wright—35.

Mr. Roscos Coraling said this resolution was in the exact words of the President's recent special message. It related to a subject with regard to which nearly every member had made up his mind. Those who had not would not have their conclusions settled by discussion. He desired, therefore, a vote upon the subject.

Mr. Genera, (Union) of Ky., said he had come to no conclusion as to whether he would vote for or against the resolution; but he must be permitted to remark that he saw no necessity for the introduction of the resolution this morning, because the message in which it was suggested was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Rechardson, (opp.) of Ill., rose to a question of order. It was that debate rising out of the resolution goes over.

The Spraken overruled the point on the ground that the rules had been suspended for its reception.

rules had been suspended for its reception.

Mr. Roscoe Consulva said, for the reasons he had already stated, he demanded the previous question.

The House, by a vote of 59 against 67, refused to second the demand.

Mr. Mr.

ready stated, he demanded the previous question.

The House, by a vote of 59 against 67, refused to second the demand.

Mr. Mallowy, (Union) of Ky.. said to him and others similarly situated this measure was more embarrassing than to any other class of members. They were most anxious that the question should not now be pressed, because they wanted calmly and deliberately to consider as to what their action shall be. He was thankful to the House for refusing to second the demand for the previous question, and suggested a postponement of the subject until Monday next for further consideration.

Mr. Richarson said he intended to make that motion. This matter was entitled to the gravest consideration. It was one cummitting them to a policy on which their constituents had not reflected. The gentleman (Roscoe Conking) declared they all ought to have made up their minds on the subject. But it was one of great magnitude and which all the gentlemen here had not considered. They had had no time to communicate with the message as to the rights of the States. There was, however, no State sovereignty. He repeated he did not believe his people were prepared for this policy. He knew they were not prepared to enter upon a system of purchasing slaves to be turned loose upon them. He had long entertained the opinion that the class of persons known as negroes are not capable of becoming the repositories of the freedom of the government. When the Prosident in his annual Message declared himself in favor of procuring some place outside the limits of this republic for colonization, he (Richardson) thought he aw the light breaking upon him, showing the way by which they might get rid of this institution as fast as possible.

Mr. Kallogo (rep.), of Ill., was in favor of post-

possible.

Mr. Kellogo (rep.), of Ill., was in favor of postponement, that the true spirit and purpose of the Presiponement, that the true spirit and purpose of the President's recommendation might be known. It should be
considered calmiy. In this view he believed it would
meet with the approbation of three-fourths of the members of the House. There was no occasion for raising the
question, which only resulted in antagonism.

Mr. Werkhayr, (thion) of Ky., while advocating a fair
chance for discussion, said he must have a better commentator than Mr. Benjamin to satisfy him on the constitutional power to purchase the slaves of rebels or any
others.

Mr. Dury (ran) of My.

others.

Mr. Diven, (rep.) of M. Y., spoke for postponement.
They should consider subjects like patriots, and not partizans. He hasied the Message as a bow of hope and pro-

tizans. He named the message of the resolution, mise.

Mr. Thomas, (Union) of Mass., was for the resolution, but would vote to postpone. It was but justice to the gentlemen who were here situated very differently from those who came from the North.

Mr. Biddle, (opp.) of Pa., briefly advecated postpone-

Mr. RIDDIK, (opp.) of Fa., breny advectate postponent.

Mr. ROSCON CENKLING, while explaining why he urged immediate action, said he moved the previous question after consultation with his friends. His purpose had been from the commencement to give the administration a hearty and unqualified support.

Mr. STRURSS, (rep.) of Fa., thought they ought not to pestpone for so long a period as proposed. He moved to substitute to morrow.

Pending this question, the House adjourned.

Simulation to morrow.

Fending the question, the House adjourned.

An Expedition in two Vesters Virginia.

An Expedition in two Vesters Virginia.

From the Western Intelligence March 8.]

We learn from Sherif Pheris, of Randolph court, that an expedition on two Virginia regiments discussed in the control of the property into bendute to court, and the property into

The prize schooner Johanna Wade, hailing from Charleston, and captured by the Harriet Lane, off St. Au. gustine on the 24th of February, arrived in the yard resterday, in charge of Prize Master's Mate John Davis She was coming from Cardenas, and is loaded with coffee and sugar. Two of the original crew are on board. The gunboat Daven was floated out of the yard in the afternoon, having been caulked, coppered and repaired. She is to be litted out immediately. The following is a list of the officers of the steam gunboat Patroon, which will be put in commission this week:—

teek:—
Acting Master Commanding—Robert G. Lalor.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—W. W. Pendill.
Acting Assistant Engineer—Samuel Swartment.
Third Assistant Engineer—Charles Bonnets,

Chappel.

Acting Master's Males—Albert Barget, James H. Hop-kins, Goorge Newlen.

ins, Goorge Newlen.

The officers of the steam gunboat Madgie are:— Acting Master Commanding-Frank B. Merriam.
Acting Muster's Mules-Edward H. Valli, Edward P.

Blayus.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer—Henry A. Boyd.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers—A. Rockteller, G.

8, Paimer.

The steam gunboat Wamsutta was hauled into the

yard, near the dry dock, yesterday, to receive her

Personal Intelligence.

Among the more prominent candidates for the vacant Presidency of the Harvard University, to succeed the late Cornelius Couway Folton, Lt. D., may be mentioned the names of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Caleb Cushing, Lt. D., Professor Agassis, Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D.; Rev. Dr. Rodney Miller, of Troy, Nember of the University Board of Overseers; Ralph Waide Emerson, ex-Governor Boutwell, and Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of this city. It is thought that an effort will be mide to induce thought which be voluntarily resigned some years since, to the deep regret of the universal scholarship of the country.

to the deep regres of the universal scholarship of the country.

Governor Morgan arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the Astor House.

William H. Seward, Jr., and wife, of Auburn; Dr. Jas. Laws, of the United States Army; W. J. Weet and A. B. Weod, of Albany; B. P. Baker, of Cincinnati, O.; H. Kimbali, of Boston; F. Cobb, of Rockland; J. Druyfors, of Philadelphia; H. Harbison, of Harrford, and C. L. Smith, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Astor House.

Smith, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Astor House.

T. R. Briggs, of Cincinnati; R. Worthington, of Ohio; D. B. Eaton, of the United States Army, C. M. Staares and wife, of Philadelphia; J. Jenkins, of Batimore, E. H. Brodkead, of Milwaukee; D. B. Curtis and wife, and J. M. Mardock, of Boston, W. L. Vandervoott, of Missouri, A. Blake, of New Haven; L. H. Zarega, of New York, and D. T. Walbridge, of Rochester, are stopping at the Fifth Arenue Hotel.

N. H. Bryant and S. F. Jonkins, of Boston, C. E. Brooks, of Pennsylvania; L. B. Lindley, of Cleveland; H. R. Paysen, of Chicago; J. T. Coe, of the United States Army; S. M. Smille, of Michigan; H. B. Whibber, of Indians; A. D. Donaidson, of St. Louis; D. C. McCormiok, of Philadelphia; W. McGlieth, of Buffalo; W. D. Putsam and wife, of Ithnois; D. P. Jeffres and wife, of Obio, and W. C.-Hafl, of the United States Navy, are stopping at the St. Nicho-as Hotel-

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Important Report of Comptroller Haws

on the Tax Bill.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held ast evening—President Henry in the chair

The following amendments were made to the Tax Levy, s prepared by the Board of Councilmen .- Appropria tion for Acqueduct repairs and improvements increased from \$34,000 to \$50,000. The sum of \$6,000 was inserted for the erection of a telegraph line along the Croton Acqueduct works The appropriation for Beigium pave-ment was increased from \$25,000 to \$450,000. The Acqueduct works The appropriation for Beigium pavement was increased from \$25,000 to \$450,000. The sum of \$7,720 was inserted for the reimbursement of the association for cleaning Broadway. The appropriation for maintainance and government of the Central Park was increased from \$50,000 to \$115,481 75. The sum of \$15,000 for providing uniforms for the Sixty-ninth regiment was added to the appropriations for city contingencies. The appropriation for city dispensaries was increased to \$9,000, for contingencies in the Street Department to \$20,000, for donations to \$50,000, for lands and places to \$40,000, for donations to \$50,000, for lands and places to \$40,000, for donations to \$50,000, for lands and places to \$40,000, for printing for departments to \$35,000, for purchase of read state for use of Fire Department to \$75,000, for topairs of reads and avenues to \$25,000, for removing night soil to \$43,000, for salaries in Street Department to \$30,948. The sum of \$2,153 82 was inserted to pay expenses incurred by the Charter Commissioners.

Alderman Davrox here moved to reduce the appropriation for salaries in the City Inspector's Department by \$24,900, being the amount paid Assistant Health Wardens, and to abolish that effice. The motion was lost.

Alderman Gener moved to add to the appropriation the sum of \$13,772 for salaries of ordinance distributions, which was adopted.

The appropriation for stationery and blank books was increased to \$40,000; for repairing and repairs to streets to \$100,000. The sum of \$20,000 for repairing and repairs to streets to \$100,000. For sum of \$20,000 is repairing and repairs to streets to \$100,000. For water pipes and laying to \$100,000; for whateves, piers and slins to \$285,150. The sum of \$25,000 was inserted for building and repairing wells and pumps.

The whole tax levy, as amended, was adopted and the Board then adjourned.

THE NECESSITY FOR IRON CLAAD VESSELS—IMPORT-ANT PINANCIAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER— THE ORATION OF HON. GEORGE BANCROFT ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY, ETC.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the Presi-dent, Charles C. Pinckney in the chair, and a quorum of

members present.

The minutes of the jast meeting having been read and

approved
Councilman Thorrax offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, by the dearly bought lesson at Hampton Radas, it is fully demonstrated that iron clad vessels are absolutely necessary for the protection, not only of such open harbors as the port of New York, but for that of our commercial marine generally; therefore, Resolved, That this Cemmon Gouncil will hall with lively satisfaction such action of the national government as has reference to the immediate construction and equipment of iron clad batteries and other vessels of war.

COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

The following important statement was received from
the Comptroller and referred to the Committee on Fi

DADGE:—
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 10, 1892.

GRATLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:—
In various reports and communications to your honorable bodies from this department during the last three years, the rapid increase in the amount of the annual taxes has repeatedly been noticed, and divers suggestions made for the purpose of endeavoring to check the same.

annual taxes has repeatedly been noticed, and divers suggestions made for the purpose of endeavoring to check the same.

In some "remarks in relation to the revenues," contained in the Comptroller's Annual Report for the year 1860, after giving a brief history of the two sinking funds the the Corporation of the Corporation to the Corporation to the Sinking funds, thereby necessfating a resort to taxation for raising the whole of the means necessary for carring on the government, it was doubtless the intention not only to make ample provision for the public debt, but, incidentially, to check extravagant expenditures. Assuming this to have been one of the objects in view, the beneficial effects which were anticipated have not been relized. The annual expenses have continually increased and the Comptroller has from time to time suggested "for the increase and better management of the public revenue." have received but little or no attention from the legislative branches of these already existing, which were formerly so highly prized as affording the necessary means for the support of the government, it has become the established practice to depend almost entirely upon direct taxation for that purpose. In view of the continual increase in the rate and amount of taxation for municipal purposes, in excess of the annual increase in the valuation of taxable property, and of the prospect of additional burdens in the future, it would be wise for us to pause and consider the tendency of the curse we have been purguing, and apply outselves at once to the establishment of measures adapted to increase our revenues otherwise than by taxalique, as well as crease our revenues otherwise than by taxalique, as well as reasered.

tion to the sinking fund of said city," provided as follows:—

Sec. 5. The ordinance now in force and approved of by the Mayor of said city on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and any ordinance that may hereafter be passed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonally of the city of New York, in conformity with the provisions of this law, and relative to the said sinking fund, sail not be amended without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained, except by setting apart and appropriating to and for the purpose of the said sinking fund additional revenue, whenever the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality shail deem proper; and the said ordinance shall remain in full force until the whole of the debt created for the introduction of the Croton water into the city of New York shall be fully redeemed.

On assuming the duties of his office on the first of January, 1859, the Comptroller found that owing to a constant increase in the revenues of said fund, and a gradual decrease in the amount of interest payable therefrom, there had accumulated a surplus of \$2,579,534 12.

In relation to this surplus, the Comptroller's Aunual Report for 1858 (Board of Aldermen, Document No. 29, of 1859, page 13), contained the following:

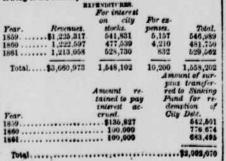
In view of the fact that the revenues piedged to the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the city debt, now annually produce more than sufficient to meet all the interest availed the representance of the sinking funds had no power to invest permanently, the Comptroller had application to the Legislature, at its last session, for the page of an act authorizing the Commissioners to transfer

navable therefrom, and that a large surplus had accumulated, Which the Commissioners of the sinking funia had no power to invest permanely, the Compitroller made application to the Legisteric at its last session, for the papilication to the Legisteric at its last session, for the papilication to the Legisteric at its last session, for the papers and surplus to the sinking fund for the redemption of the call of the sinking fund for the redemption of the call of the sinking fund to invest the same in the manner provided by law in relation to said last mentioned fund, also to transfer and juvest in like manner any surplus which may beyeater a very during any year from the frevenues pledged to said sinking fund for nayment of interest. A law to this effect was acc. "diligity passed (chap, 405 of 1809), and in pursuance thereof the surplus existing in the fund for payment of interest on the city debt, amount not 0.54.79.59; 12, has been transferred, as of 1st January, 1839, to the sinking fund for the redemption of said debt, thus increasing the capital of the latter at that date to \$5.277.555 31.

The set above referred to provided as follows:—

Sec. 2. On the last day of December in each and every year, the surplus then existing in the sinking fund for the payment of increase on the anid city debt, after the payment of the interest, which may have accured during the year, chargeable to, or payable out of the said fund, shall be transferred to the sinking fund for the redemption of the city are hereby authorized and required to invest the surplus as transferred to the resemption of the debt of said city.

A statement appended hereto shows in detail the sources and amount of revenues of said fund, and the exponditures therefrom, also, the amount of surplus annually transferred to the six fung fund for the redemption of the city debt, to December 31, 1861, of which the following is a summary:—



ending Dec. 31, 1801, of which the following is a summary:—
The capital of said fund, Dec. 31, 1858, after transferring to it the surplus of the sinking fund for the payment of interest, as already stated, was. \$5,277,555 Add, for this amount of Central Park assessment fund stock, omitted. 2,000

Amount of available capital Dec. 31, 1858....\$5,099,134
The yearly receipts have been as follows:— From annual on Public Stock, rased

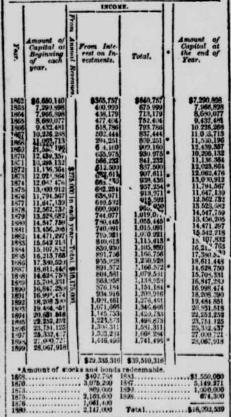
From interest ments Total ...1,173,148 595,517 27,944 2,002,670

Total amount outstanding December 31, 1861, ultimately payable from said fund...\$18,092.539
The Comptroller avails binnelf of this opportunity to congratulate the Common Council upon the present highly satisfactory condition of the finances of the Corporation, as shown by the accompanying statements. Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Statement Showing the Probable Operation of the Sinking Fund
for the Rechmption of the City Dock, calculated upon the Backs
of an Annual Income from the Revenues of acid Fund of
\$275,090, and Interest on Investments at an Average Rate of
b/s per cent per annuar.



CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 10, 1862.

GRATIEMEN OF THE COMPOS CONTROLL.—

The Complication to your konorable

bedies, under date of December 9, 1861 (see Board of Councilmen, Document No. 7, of 1891, page 13), called attention to the fact that provision was required to be be made for the redemption of the "Union Defence Fund bonds," and the "Volunteer Soldies" Fami y Fund Aid bonds" of the Corporation, issued in pursuance of the ordinances of April 23, 1861, and July 17, 1861.

No action having as yet been taken upon the subject, the Comproller deems it his duty to remind the Common Council that a portion of said bonds will soon become due, and that legislation is necessary in order to provide means to redeem them at maturity.

The following statement shows the amount of said bonds now outstanding (including the additional issue of \$500.000, authorized by the ordinance passed December 16, 1881), also the dates of their maturity respectively:—Union defence fund bonds, payable 1st May, 1862.

\$1,000,000

Balance...
Volunteer soldiers' family aid fund bonds,
payable 1st July 1862.
Volunteer s ldiers' family aid fund bonds,
No. 2, payable 1st February, 1863. 500,000 500,000

ment for such an accused to be prepared the draft of the Comptroller has caused to be prepared the draft of a law containing the soveral provisions above suggested, which is herewith respectfully submitted for approval.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
On motion, it was resolved to have 2,500 copies of the contained.

above printed.

THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT'S GRATION.

A resolution of thanks (being a substitute for one offered in the Beard of Aldermen by Alderman Farley) to the Hon. George Bancroft, for "complying with the request of the committee having Washington's Birthday in charge." was next brought before the consideration of the Board.

the Board.

Councilmen Barney and Hogan strengously opposed its
passage. Councilman Harney said that Bancroft was an
abolitionist, and as such he was not in favor of passing passage. Councilman Harney said that Bancroit was an abolitionist, and as such he was not in favor of passing him a vote of thanks.

Councilman Hogan here rose and moved the following resolution, which excited some merriment:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the Hon. George Bancroit for delivering an abelition speech at the Cooper Institute on Washington's birthday.

Councilman Geoss said he did not agree with the gentleman who proposed that resolution. He thought it was wrong to censure the Committee in that manner, as they might have been gnorant of the course theretofore pursued by Mr. Bancroit. He would therefore offer the following, which he thought they should pass.—

Resolved, That we disapprove of the abolition speech delivered by Mr. Bancroit, and also his attack on Chief Justice Taney.

Councilman Bancock speke in favor of the resolution of thanks to Mr. Bancroit, and set forth that gentleman's merits as a great historian, &c.

After some further unimportant remarks, the subject was laid on the table.

The Board then proceeded to the trausaction of some

After some turner turner turner transaction of some was laid on the table.

The Board then proceeded to the transaction of some routine business, at the conclusion of which they adjourned to Monday evening next.

Meeting of the Committee on Nations Affairs.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Com-mon Council met in room No. 8 of the City Hall yester day morning-Alderman Farley, President. Judge Con. nolly and deputations from the different Irish societies in this city were present, for the purpose of inquiring whether anything had been heard from Colonel Corcoran, and when he might be expected in this city. The committee were unable to furnish the necessary information and informed the deputies that until some definite in.

formation was received from Colonel Corcoran no steps
would be taken in reference to his public reception beyout the appointment of sub-committees to carry out the
details of the programme which should then be de-

cided on.

The body of the late Lieutenant Colonel De Montiel, of the d'Epineuil Zouaves, who was killed at the taking of Roanoke Island, is expected to arrive in this city during the present week. The sub committee, consisting of Aldermen Smith, Allen and Farley, and Councilmen Aldermen Smith, Allen and Farley, and Councilmen Keech and Hogan, have made arrangements to have the body conveyed to his late residence, from which place the funeral will take place. He will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Police Intelligence.

day morning, about ten o'clock, an attempt was made to set fire to the dwelling house of Alonzo M. Keeler, No 454 Fourth street, by placing are in a barrel in the cellar. Fire Marshal Baker was sent for by the police to cellar. Fire Marshal Baker was sont for by the police to investigate the matter, and suspicion soon rested upon a servant woman, named Ellen Moss, employed by Mr Keeler. She was accordingly arrested by officer Multipolland, of the Seventeenth preciact, and conveyed before Justice Osborn, at the Essex Market Police Court, who committed her to awart an examination. Ellen was seen to go into the cellar with a burning stick in her hand a short time before the fire was discovered, and after the fire was extinguished the stick was found in the after the fire was extinguished the stick was found in th

Our Port-au-Prince Correspondence

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 8, 1862.
Emigration from the United States to Hayti—The Number of Emigrants Already Arrived—The Emigrants Planting Cotton—High Price of the Staple—Hopes of a Recognition by the United States—Haytian Concessions to American Commerce—Clemency of the President, do. Ac.

of local interest, and all classes express astonishment at the comparatively trifling results that have yet attended the efforts of the government. The number thus far received is about two thousand, and, with very few exthe Mississippi river is opened that a heavy emigration will commence from the Western slave States. It is also thought that many persons freed by the United States armies will find their way here. The colored people in the North seem to be contented where they are, and generally refuse to better their condition by emigration S7.290.895
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7 Of the settlements thus far established that at St Marcs is the most flourishing, and already the great plain

HEAVY JUDGMENTS. -Two heavy judgments, we see 16

Harvy officers.— The day of the same as a second and the Sapreme Court against the Addroadsa Estate and Railroad Company—one in favor of Judge E. H. Rosekrane for \$185,222, and another in favor of Hon. A. N. Obsery for \$179,045 77—for lands poid the company.